

***Metapelopia corbii* gen. n., sp. n., a new Tanypodinae (Diptera: Chironomidae) from the Neotropical Region**

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Abstract – The new genus *Metapelopia* is established for species of Pentaneurini from the southeast Brazil. Generic diagnoses for larva, pupa and adult male are provided together with descriptions of all life stages of the new species *Metapelopia corbii*. The pupa and larva of an additional species in *Metapelopia* is described, but not formally named. In addition, keys to the males, pupae and larvae of genera in the *Thienemannimyia* group are provided.

Key words: Brazil / *Metapelopia* / *Thienemannimyia* group / Neotropical / taxonomy

Introduction

Non-biting midges of the *Thienemannimyia* group (Diptera: Chironomidae) are small dipterans with worldwide distribution, often found in streams, river and lakes. The group belonging to Pentaneurini tribe was erected by Fittkau (1962) as the “*Thienemannimyia*-Reihe”. The adult males can be primarily recognized by hypopygium with complex dorsomedial lobes (aedeagal lobes). These are very characteristic for each species and usually possess lateral and basal hairs of variable form. However, they never form a complex of blades and filaments as in *Ablabesmyia* (Roback, 1971). Most pupae can be distinguished by having the abdominal segments with dense shagreen of longish, upright, mostly multi-branched or bifid spinules (Fittkau and Murray, 1986). Whereas, the ring organ of maxillary palp situated in distal 1/3 of basal segment, pecten hypopharyngis without a strong corner tooth or a long teeth in middle of row and pseudoradula not linked to sclerotized zone basally are the diagnostic characters for most larvae (Fittkau and Roback, 1983).

The *Thienemannimyia* group comprises 12 valid genera: *Amnihayesomyia* Niitsuma, *Arctopelopia* Fittkau, *Coffmania* Hazra et Chaudhuri, *Conchapelopia* Fittkau, *Hayesomyia* Murray et Fittkau, *Helopelopia* Roback, *Lobomyia* Niitsuma, *Meropelopia* Roback, *Rheopelopia* Fittkau, *Telopelopia* Roback, *Thienemannimyia* Fittkau and *Xenopelopia* Fittkau. Despite some morphotypes have been described (Wiedenbrug, 2000; Trivinho-Strixino, 2011),

the presence of species belonging to *Thienemannimyia* group is relatively uncommon in the Neotropical region. Recently, the examination of a Pentaneurini species, not readily identifiable, suggests that this species does not belong to any of the currently recognized genera, thus the genus, *Metapelopia* gen. n. is now erected for the species *Metapelopia corbii* sp. n. The material in question had been reared from the larval stage and thus larval and pupal exuviae and adults male and female were available for study. Below two species of *Metapelopia* gen. n. are described, but only one is formally named since the association of adults with the immatures of the second species was not possible. In addition, keys to the males, pupae and larvae of genera in the *Thienemannimyia* group are provided.

Material and methods

Egg masses were collected using a drift net in a small stream in South-eastern Brazil. Hatched larvae were reared individually in the laboratory to obtain the associated pupal exuviae and adults. Additionally, larvae and one pupa were collected in small streams in Central-western and South-eastern Brazil. Larval skins, pupal exuviae and adults were preserved in 96% ethanol. Specimens examined were slide-mounted in Euparal.

Morphological terminology and abbreviations follow Sæther (1980). Data on larvae represent the 4th instar. Measurement methods followed Epler (1988). Mensural data are given as ranges, followed by the number

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of observed specimens in parenthesis if different from the number (*n*) stated at the beginning of the description. Seta counts are given as the ranges only. The holotype and paratypes are deposited in the Reference Collection of Laboratório de Ecologia de Insetos Aquáticos (LEIA), Universidade Federal de São Carlos (UFSCar), São Carlos Brazil.

***Metapelopia* gen. n.**

Type species. M. corbii sp. n.

Etymology. Derived from the Greek *meta*, meaning among, along with, as the genus shares characters with *Conchapelopia*, *Meropelopia* and *Thienemannimyia*; and *pelopia*, a frequently used suffix in Tanypodinae, based on the suppressed Meigen 1800 genus name *Pelopia*. Gender of the genus name: feminine.

Generic diagnosis. The genus can be separated from other Tanypodinae by the combination of the following characters: adult with pedicel setose; scutal tubercle absent. Thorax with two supraalar; preepisternals setae present. Costa not produced beyond R_{4+5} , ending between M_{1+2} and M_{3+4} . R_{2+3} present. Hypopygium with short volsella on median base of gonocoxite. Pupa with thoracic horn large, with spinules on the external membrane. Horn sac well developed, completely filling respiratory atrium and connected directly to the plastron plate. Plastron plate and corona present. External membrane reticulate. Thoracic comb and basal lobe absent. Larva with scattered swim hairs on body. S9, S10 and SSm forming a more or less straight line diagonal to longitudinal axis of head capsule, head index c. 0.90. Ring organ in proximal half of basal maxillary palp segment, b-sensillum two segmented. Ligula with five teeth, anterior toothed margin strongly concave.

Generic description

Adults

Head. Antenna with 14 flagellomeres. Temporal setae uniserial. Eyes bare, with dorsomedian extension. Cibarial pump with anterior margin concave. Palp developed normally.

Thorax. Anteprenotal lobes separated medially. Dorsocentrals regularly uniserial. Lateral anteprenotal and preepisternals setae present. Anepisternal and postnotal setae absent.

Wing. Membrane evenly covered with pale microtrichia. Costa not produced beyond R_{4+5} , ending between M_{1+2} and M_{3+4} . R_{2+3} present. Base of radial sector absent. Brachiolum and squama setose.

Legs. Fore tibia with single spur. Mid and hind legs with two spurs. Hind tibial comb of five setae. All legs with slender, hook-shaped claws. Pulvilli well developed.

Hypopygium. Tergite IX with irregular row dorsal setae. Anal point present. Phallapodeme long and narrow.

Sternapodeme narrow. Gonocoxite cylindrical with slightly concave inner margin. Short volsella on median base of gonocoxite. Gonostylus broad, with apical megaseta.

Pupa

Cephalothorax. Wing sheath smooth. Thoracic horn with spinules on the external membrane; plastron plate large. Horn sac well developed, completely filling respiratory atrium and connected directly to the plastron plate. External membrane reticulate. Thoracic comb and basal lobe absent.

Abdomen. Tergites I–VIII with shagreen composed of longish, upright, mostly multi-branched or bifid spinules. Scar on T I present. T VII with four lateral setae. T VIII with five lateral setae. Abdominal segments with serrated border. Anal lobe with two anal macrosetae; outer margin with spinules. Genital sac smaller than anal lobe.

Larva

Head. With postoccipital margin dark brown. S9, S10 and SSm forming a more or less straight line diagonal to longitudinal axis of head capsule.

Antenna. Antenna four segmented; ring organ apically placed on basal segment.

Maxilla. Ring organ in proximal half of basal maxillary palp segment, b-sensillum two segmented.

Mandible. Slender, with small basal tooth with seta subdentalis.

Mentum and M appendage. Dorsomentary teeth reduced; pseudoradula granulation not organized into longitudinal rows.

Hypopharyngeal complex. Ligula with five teeth, tooth row deeply concave. Paraligula bifid, inner tooth shorter than outer tooth. Pecten hypopharyngis multitoothed.

Body. With some scattered swim hairs. Anterior parapods with simple claws. Posterior parapods with numerous simple claws, some slightly serrated; some of smaller claws darker. Anal tubules slender and short.

***Metapelopia corbii* sp. n.**

Type material. Holotype male with pupal and larval exuviae, Brazil, São Paulo, São Carlos, Fazzari reservoir, 27.xii.2003, J. J. Corbi. 7 Paratypes: two males and one female with pupal exuviae same data as holotype. One male and one female same data as holotype. One pupal exuviae same data as holotype. One larva same data as holotype except for Ipeúna, unnamed stream, without collection date, S. T. Strixino.

Etymology. Named in honor to Dr. Juliano José Corbi who first reared the hatched larvae in order to establish the associations between each life stage.

Diagnosis. As given in generic diagnosis of adult male. Pupa without strong spinules on abdominal segments. Larva with pecten hypopharyngis with 16 teeth.

Description

Adult male ($n = 4$ unless otherwise stated)

Size. Total length 3.4–4.2 mm. Wing length 1.8–2.0 mm. Total length/wing length 1.79–2.13. Wing length/length of profemur 1.95–3.00.

Coloration. Head pedicel and antenna pale brown. Maxillary palp brown. Thorax pale brown; antepronotum pale. Wing membrane transparent with spots as in Fig. 1(C), covered with pale microtrichia. Legs as in Fig. 1(D–F). Abdominal coloration as in Figure 1(J). Hypopygium yellow.

Head (Fig. 1(A) and (B)). AR 1.53–1.73, flagellum 1093–1188 μm long, pedicel with 3–4 setae. Temporal setae 17–26. Eyes containing 3–4 terminal facets. Tentorium 177–208 μm long, stipes not measurable. Clypeus 112–119 (3) μm long, 97–118 (3) μm wide at largest part, bearing 25–30 setae. Cibarial pump 272–285 (3) μm long. Palpomere 1–5 lengths: 53–69; 91–108; 103–131, 146–189; 223–266 μm .

Thorax. Antepronotum with 7–13 lateral setae. Acrostichals uncountable; dorsocentrals 24–37 (2); prealars 14–18; supraalars 2. Scutellum with 33–41 setae. Preepisternals 2–3.

Wing (Fig. 1(C)). Width 0.5–0.6 mm. Costa 1.6–1.7 mm long. WW 0.30–0.32. Brachiolum with two setae. Squama with 37–41 (3) setae.

Legs (Fig. 1(G–I)). Fore leg: width at apex of tibia 25–31 μm , tibia with one apical spur 45–60 μm long and eight side teeth (Fig. 1(G)). Mid leg: width at apex of tibia 24–28 μm , tibia with two apical spurs 54–57; 57–60 μm long, longest spur with nine to ten teeth (Fig. 1(H)). Hind leg: width at apex of tibia 27–34 μm , tibia with two apical spurs 52–54; 72–79 μm long, longest spur with nine teeth (Fig. 1(I)). Lengths and proportions as in Table 1.

Hypopygium (Fig. 1(K)). Tergite IX with eight to nine (three) dorsal setae. Volsella slender, 51 (1) μm long. Phallapodeme 77–88 μm long. Gonocoxite 174–192 μm long. Gonostylus 125–134 μm long; megaseta 9–11 μm long. HR 1.40–151. HV 2.55–3.11.

Adult female ($n = 2$ unless otherwise stated)

Size. Total length 3.3–3.8 mm. Wing length 1.8–1.9 mm. Total length/wing length 1.77–2.06. Wing length/length of profemur 2.16–2.20.

Coloration. Head pedicel and antenna pale brown. Maxillary palp brown. Thorax pale brown; antepronotum pale. Wing membrane transparent with spots, covered with pale microtrichia. Legs, abdomen and genitalia as in male.

Head. Antenna unmeasurable, pedicel with four setae. Temporal setae 21–28. Eyes containing three to four (one) terminal facets. Tentorium 169 (1) μm long, stipes not measurable. Clypeus 108–133 μm long, 98–130 μm wide at largest part, bearing 44–57 setae. Cibarial pump

285–309 μm long. Palpomere 1–5 lengths: 62–71; 111–118; 118–127, 176–186; 254–303 μm .

Thorax. Antepronotum with seven lateral setae. Acrostichals uncountable; dorsocentrals 37–42; prealars 24–28; supraalars 2. Scutellum with 64 setae. Preepisternals 4.

Wing. Width 0.6–0.7 mm. Costa 1.7 mm long. WW 0.34–0.39. Brachiolum with two setae. Squama with 35–37 (3) setae.

Legs. Fore leg: width at apex of tibia 28–29 μm , tibia with one apical spur 46–52. Mid leg: width at apex of tibia 28–31 μm , tibia with two apical spurs 54–55; 62–63 μm long. Hind leg: width at apex of tibia 33–35 μm , tibia with two apical spurs 51–54; 69–74 μm long. Lengths and proportions as in Table 2.

Genitalia (Fig. 1(L)). Gonapophysis VIII broadly rounded. Tergite IX 94 (1) μm wide at middle, without setae. Coxosternapodeme 188 (1) μm long. Tergite X with 8 (1) setae on each side. Postgenital plate rounded. Cerci quadrate to oval-quadrate, 78 μm long and 50 μm wide; with numerous setae. Notum length (from ramus forward) 144 μm . Seminal capsules oval with conical shaped necks, length 72 μm , maximum width 57 μm . Length ratio SCa/No 0.50.

Pupa ($n = 5$ unless otherwise stated)

Size. Male abdomen 3.9–4.1 (4) mm long. Female abdomen 4.2 (1) mm long.

Coloration. Exuviae yellow. Thoracic horn most pale brown.

Cephalothorax (Fig. 2(A)). Wing sheath 1230–1310 μm long and 450–460 μm wide. Thoracic horn as in Fig. 2(A), 277–309 μm long and 137–169 μm wide; plastron plate 121–146 μm long.

Abdomen (Fig. 2(B) and (C)). T I with scar, 188–201 μm long. Chaetotaxy as in Fig. 2(B). Anal lobe as in Fig. 2(B), 494–538 (4) μm long and 375–400 (4) μm wide. Genital sac 294–325 (4) μm long. GS/AL 0.58–0.66 (4).

Larva ($n = 2$ unless otherwise stated)

Coloration. Head pale yellow; distal tooth of mandible and apex of ligula brown. Abdomen pale yellow; procerus and anal setae brown. Posterior parapod claws pale yellow with some dark claws.

Head (Fig. 3(A)). Length 619–669 μm , 563–625 μm wide; cephalic index 0.91–0.94. Chaetotaxy as in Fig. 3(A).

Antenna. Length 377–394 μm long, A₁ 311–328 μm long, with ring organ placed 200–223 μm from base, A₂ 54 μm long. AR 4.71–4.95.

Maxilla (Fig. 3(B)). Basal palp segment 62–65 μm long and 14 μm wide, with ring organ 19–22 μm from base. A₁/P₁ 5.05–5.07, A₂/P₁ 0.83–0.88.

Mandible (Fig. 3(C)). Length 135–151 μm , with three lateral setae, basal tooth 39–40 from apex, accessory tooth absent. A₁/MD 2.18–2.30.

Mentum and M appendage (Fig. 3(D)). As given in generic description.

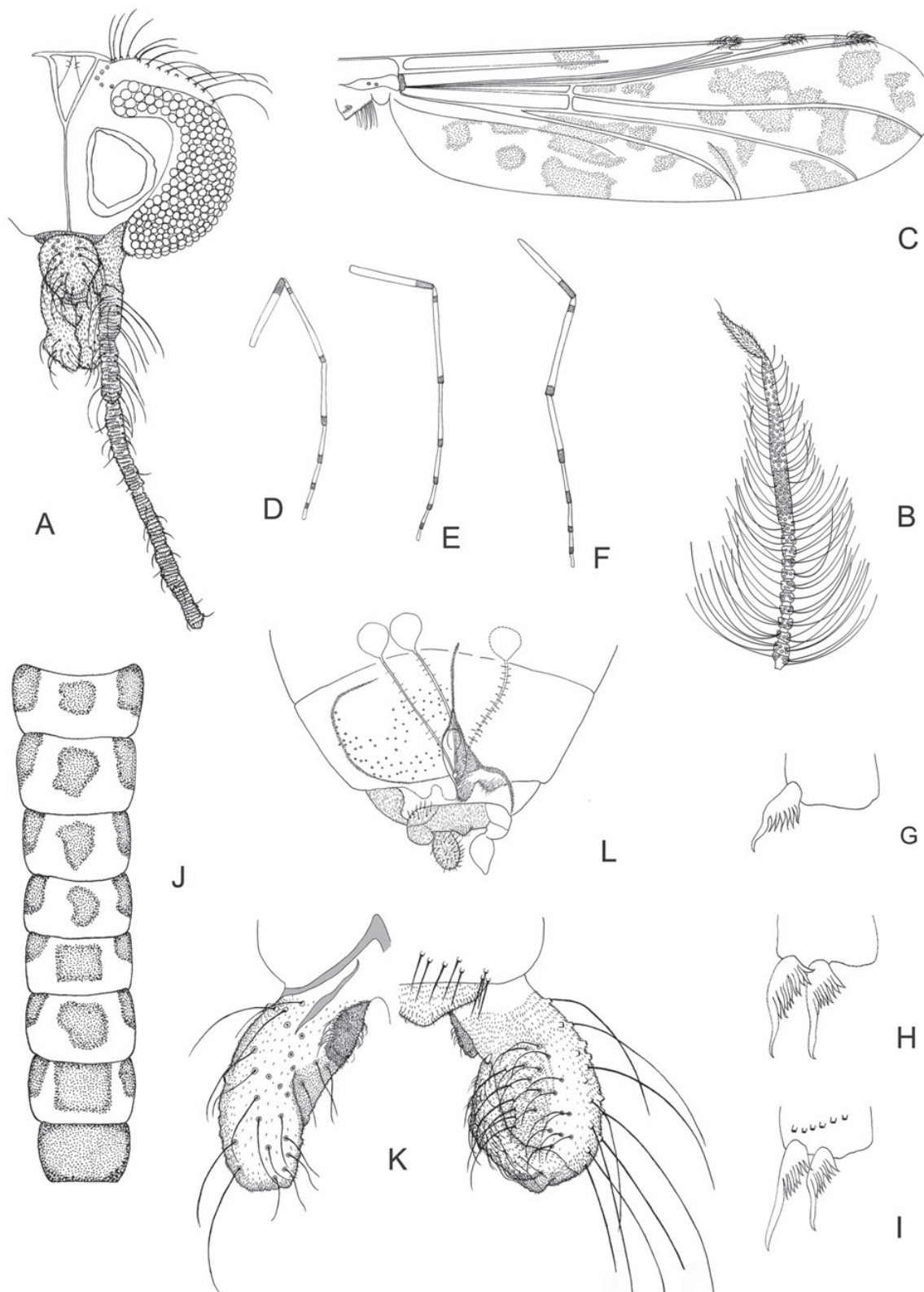


Fig. 1. *Metapeloplia corbii* sp. n.: adult male. (A) Head, frontal view. (B) Antenna. (C) Wing. Fore leg (D), mid leg (E), hind leg (F). Tibial spurs of (G) fore leg, (H) mid, (I) hind. (J) Abdomen without hypopygium. (K) Hypopygium. Adult female. (L) Genitalia.

Hypopharyngeal complex (Fig. 3(E) and (F)).
 Ligula 77–80 μm long, maximum width 51–53 μm .
 It/O 0.37–0.63. Mt/O 0.48–0.51. It/Li 0.13–0.19.

Muscle attachment 25–27 long. Paraligula 45–46 μm long. Pecten hypopharyngis with 16 teeth (Fig. 3(F)).

Table 1. Lengths (in μm) and proportions of leg segments in *Metapelopia corbii* sp. n., male ($n = 3\text{--}4$).

	Fe	Ti	ta ₁	ta ₂	ta ₃
p ₁	631–923	1031–1092	692–769	400–446	307–323
p ₂	785–1062	1000–1077	569–692	308–400	231–292
p ₃	795–892	1108–1231	754–815	446–477	308–369
	ta ₄	ta ₅	LR	BV	SV
p ₁	215–231	138–154	0.67–0.75	2.19–2.47	2.24–2.67
p ₂	169–231	123–139	0.57–0.64	2.59–3.13	2.91–3.57
p ₃	231	139–169	0.66–0.68	2.27–2.39	2.47–2.65

Table 2. Lengths (in μm) and proportions of leg segments in *Metapelopia corbii* sp. n., female ($n = 2$).

	Fe	Ti	ta ₁	ta ₂	ta ₃
p ₁	846	985–1077	585–662	339–369	246–262
p ₂	692–969	923–1046	554–569	308	231
p ₃	862	1139–1185	708–785	446–462	323–354
	ta ₄	ta ₅	LR	BV	SV
p ₁	200	139	0.59–0.61	2.62–2.67	2.91–3.13
p ₂	169	123–139	0.54–0.60	2.78–2.89	3.05–3.42
p ₃	215–231	139	0.62–0.66	2.39–2.41	2.61–2.83

Body (Fig. 3(G)). Procercus 150–154 μm long, 41–46 μm wide, with seven anal setae 900–938 μm long. L/W 3.33–3.66. Supraanal seta 675–700 μm long. Anal tubules 238 (1) μm long.

Metapelopia sp.

Material. one pupa, Brazil, Goiás, Trindade, vii.2010, C. S. C. Araújo. Two prepupae as previous.

Description

Pupa ($n = 1$)

Size. Male abdomen 4.7 mm long.

Coloration. Exuviae brown. Thoracic horn most pale brown.

Cephalothorax (Fig. 4(A)). Wing sheath smooth 1540 μm long and 550 μm wide. Thoracic horn as in Fig. 4(A), 340 μm long and 177 μm wide; plastron plate 183 μm long.

Abdomen (Fig. 4(B)). Similar to *M. corbii* sp. n. Anal lobe as in Fig. 4(B), 625 μm long and 450 (4) μm wide, with two anal macrosetae; outer margin with spinules. Genital sac smaller than anal lobe, with 356 μm long. GS/AL 0.57.

Larva ($n = 2$ unless otherwise stated)

Similar to *M. corbii* sp. n. except for:

Coloration. Half-length of mandible brown.

Head (Fig. 4(C)). Length 706 μm , 631–656 μm wide; cephalic index 0.89–0.92.

Antenna. Length 403–411 μm long, A₁ 341–348 μm long, with ring organ placed 219–231 μm from base, A₂ 49–53 μm long. AR 5.51–5.54.

Maxilla (Fig. 4(D)). Basal palp segment 62–65 μm long and 15 μm wide, with ring organ 20–23 μm from base. A₁/P₁ 5.28–5.65, A₂/P₁ 0.80–0.82.

Mandible (Fig. 4(E)). Length 139–151 μm , basal tooth 43–46 from apex. A₁/MD 2.31–2.46.

Hypopharyngeal complex (Fig. 4(F) and (G)). Ligula 87–100 μm long, maximum width 57–62 μm . It/O 0.28–0.54. Mt/O 0.46–0.52. It/Li 0.10–0.17. Muscle attachment 17–19 long. Paraligula 44–59 μm long. Pecten hypopharyngis with 13 teeth (Fig. 4(G)).

Body. With some scattered hairs. Anterior parapods with simple claws. Procercus 152–172 μm long, 37–42 μm wide, with seven anal setae 650–700 μm long. L/W 4.13–4.15. Supraanal seta unmeasurable. Anal tubules 400 μm long. Posterior parapods with numerous simple claws some slightly serrated; some of smaller claws darker.

Systematics

All stages of *Metapelopia* conform to diagnoses of the tribe Pentaneurini, but each differs in generic identity according to respective stage keyed. In the male adults key in Murray and Fittkau (1989) *Metapelopia* will key to couplet 24, containing the genera *Arctopelopia*, *Meropelopia*, *Rheopelopia* and *Thienemannimyia*. The new genus possesses diffused features with the other genera of the *Thienemannimyia* group and appears to be related to genus *Rheopelopia* and *Thienemannimyia* because of apex of femora with brown ring and volsella short. However, the finger-like lateral lobe present in *Rheopelopia* and the quadrate median volsella as noted in *Thienemannimyia* distinguish these genera from *Metapelopia*. Similarly in the key to pupal tanypod of the Holarctic region in Fittkau and Murray (1986), *Metapelopia* will key to couplet 28, comprising the genera *Conchapelopia*, *Helopelopia*, *Meropelopia* and *Telopelopia*.

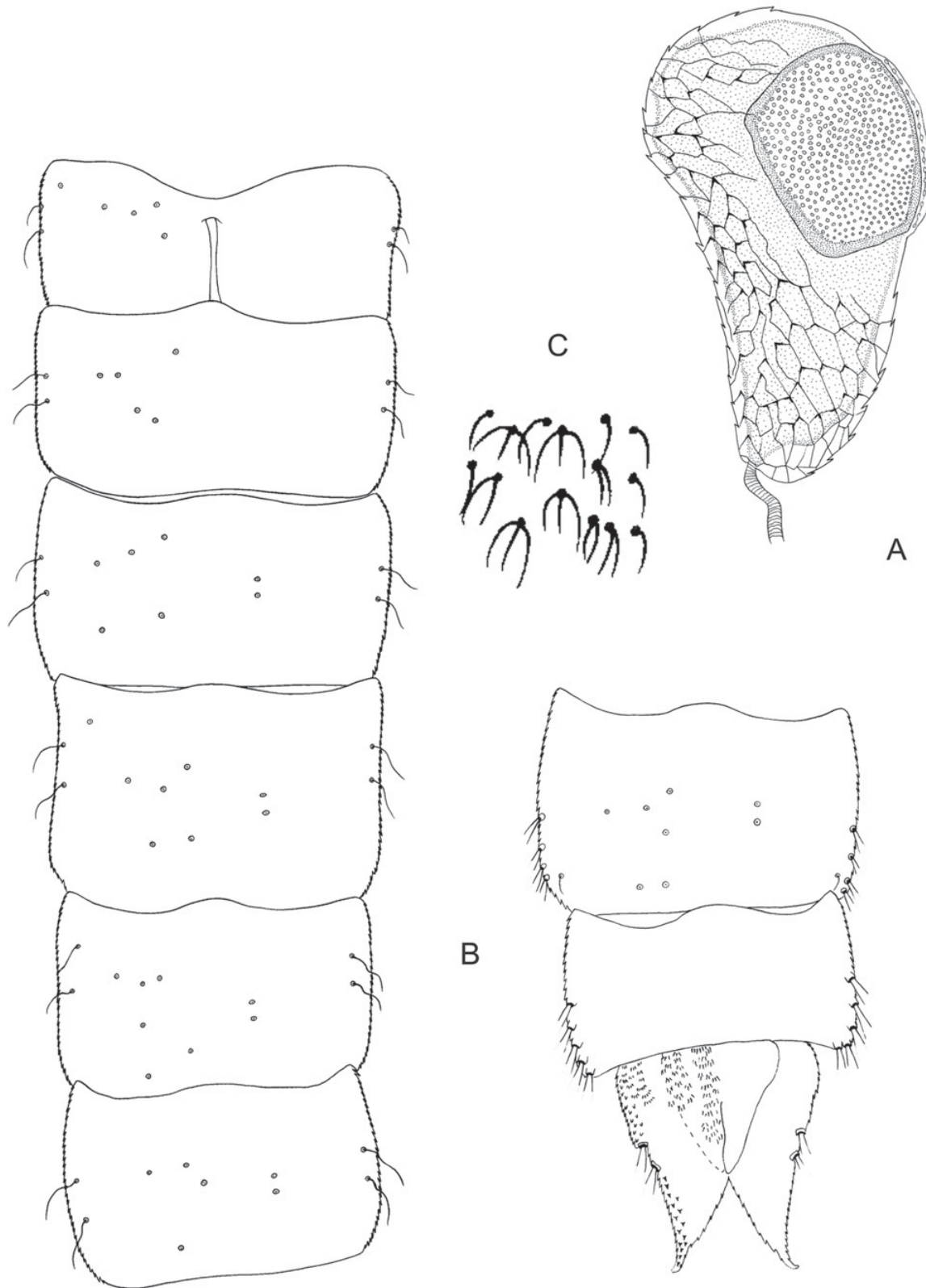


Fig. 2. *Metapelopia corbii* sp. n.: pupa. (A) Thoracic horn. (B) Abdominal segments with chaetotaxy and anal lobe with male genital sac, right: ventral aspect, left: dorsal aspect. (C) Shagreen pattern on abdominal segments surface.

The pupa of *Metapelopia corbii* has plastron plate exceptionally large as observed in *Conchapelopia*, but the absence of thoracic comb can separate the new species

from this genus. The presence of corona and absence of thoracic comb comes nearer to *Helopelopia*, but the thoracic horn with external membrane not reticulate

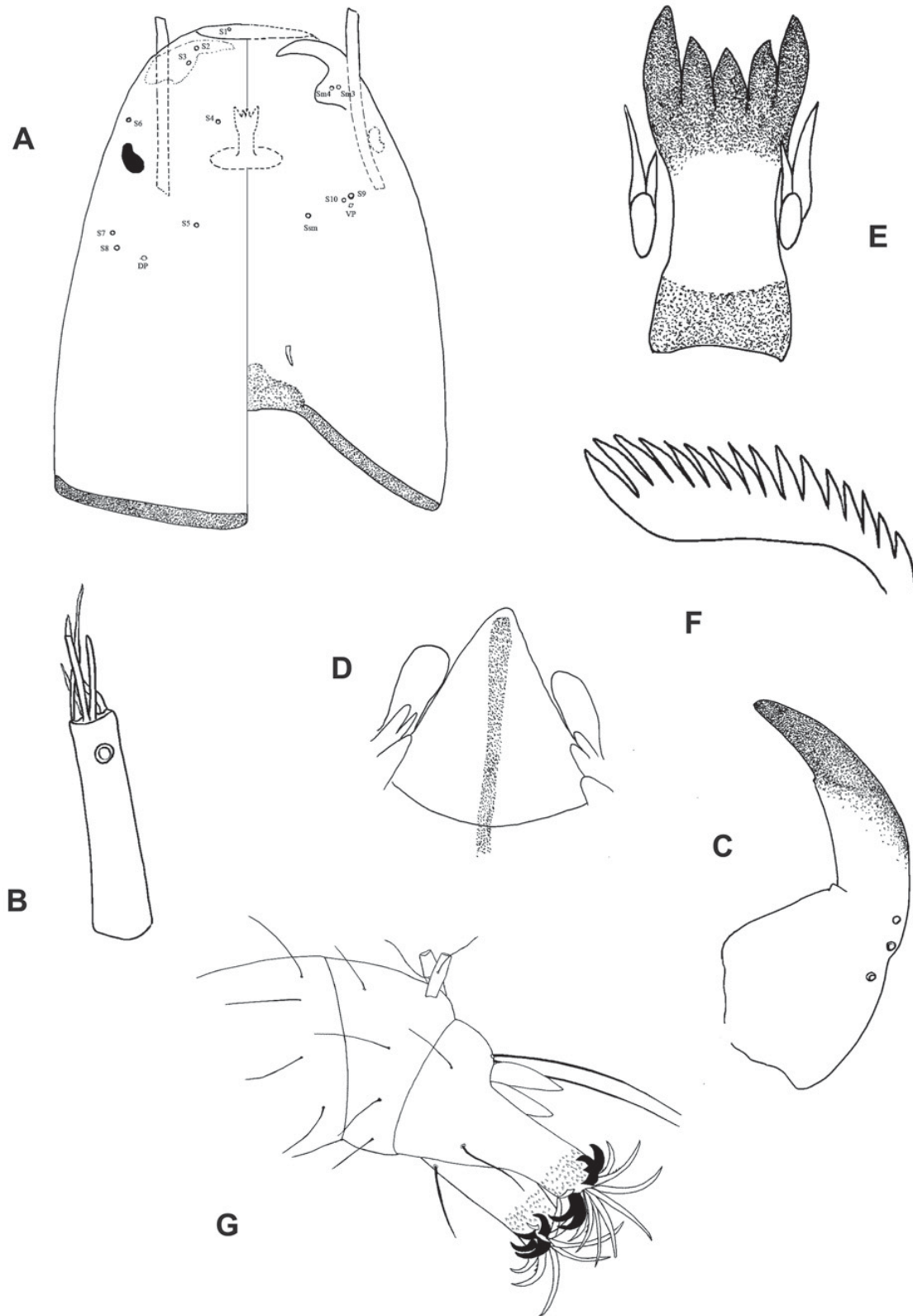


Fig. 3. *Metapelopia corbii* sp. n.: larva. (A) Head with chaetotaxy, left: dorsal aspect, right: ventral aspect. (B) Maxillary palp detail. (C) Mandible. (D) Mentum and M appendage. (E) Ligula and paralingula. (F) Pecten hypopharyngis. (G) Abdominal rear.

distinguishes the latter from *Metapelopia*. In the key to larval tanypod of the Holarctic region in [Fittkau and Roback \(1983\)](#), *Metapelopia* will key to couplet

34 consisting of the *Arctopelopia*, *Meropelopia* and *Thienemannimyia*. The larvae of *Metapelopia corbii* has pseudoradula uniformly broad, posterior margin of head

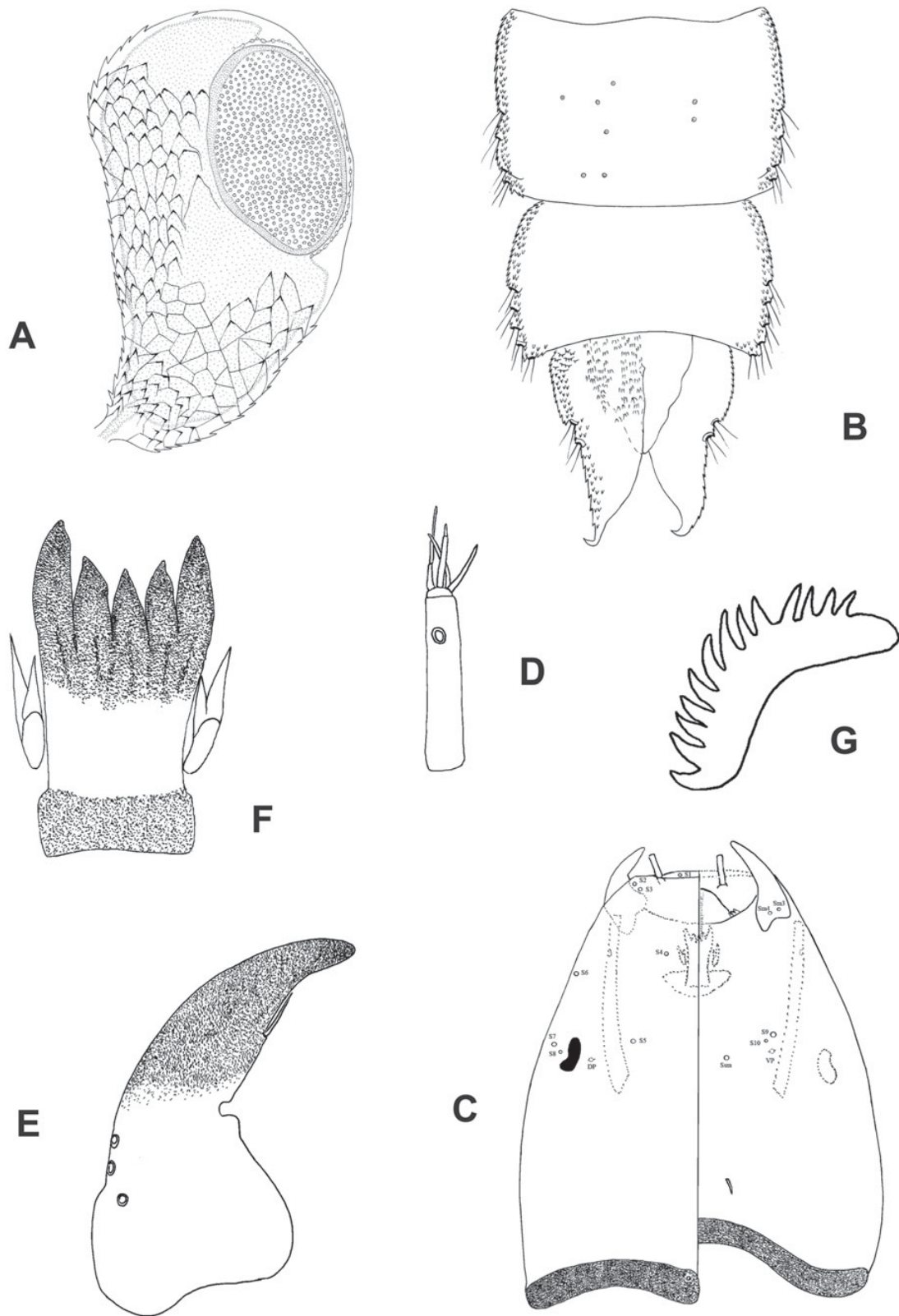


Fig. 4. *Metapelopia* sp. 1: pupa. (A) Thoracic horn. (B) Abdominal segments VII–VIII with chaetotaxy and anal lobe with male genital sac, right: ventral aspect, left: dorsal aspect. Larva. (C) Head with chaetotaxy, left: dorsal aspect, right: ventral aspect. (D) Maxillary palp detail. (E) Mandible. (F) Ligula and paraligula. (G) Pecten hypopharyngis.

capsule dark brown and second antennal segment length about 40 μm , differing from the three aforementioned genera, which possess pseudoradula with middle section broadened, posterior margin of head capsule pale and second antennal segment length about 50 μm , respectively. The following keys allow distinguishing accurately *Metapelopia* from the other genera in the *Thienemannimyia* group.

Key to adult males of genera in the Thienemannimyia group

1. Segment VIII over-reaching tergite IX. Anal point longer than wide. Tibial spurs with only 2–3 side teeth; tarsi with sensillae chaetica *Xenopelopia* Fittkau
 - Segment VIII not over-reaching tergite IX. Anal point wider than long. Tibial spurs with at least five side teeth; tarsi without sensillae chaetica 2
 2. Scutal tubercle present 3
 - Scutal tubercle absent 9
 3. Median volsella bilobed and pubescent 4
 - Median volsella elongate with complete or partial row of filaments 7
 4. Setae on median volsella arising from distinct tubercles; phallapodeme long, broadened anteriorly *Annihayesomyia* Niitsuma
 - Setae on median volsella not arising from distinct tubercles; phallapodeme not broadened anteriorly 5
 5. Gonostylus medially bent nearly to a right angle; sternapodeme with round anterior projection *Lobomyia* Niitsuma
 - Gonostylus medially bent but not to a right angle; sternapodeme with an inverted V-shape anterior projection 6
 6. Gonostylus gradually tapering towards the apex; phallapodeme simple with slender anterior part *Coffmania* Hazra et Chaudhuri
 - Gonostylus abruptly narrows before the apex; phallapodeme forked, broadened anteriorly *Hayesomyia* Murray et Fittkau
 7. Gonocoxite upwardly curved and narrow posteriorly. Dorsomedian seta arising from distinct tubercle. Gonostylus straight, inserted dorsally on gonocoxite. Tarsomere 3 of mid leg without apical brush of setae. Preepisternal setae absent *Telopelopia* Roback
 - Gonocoxite not as above. Dorsomedian setae not arising from tubercle. Gonostylus medially bend, inserted terminally on gonocoxite. Tarsomere 3 of mid leg with apical brush. Preepisternal setae present 8
 8. Abdominal tergite VIII with pair of conspicuous setal tufts. Gonostylus with apical expansion forming a hood over the megaseta *Helopelopia* Roback
 - Abdominal tergite VIII without tufts of setae. Gonostylus without apical expansion *Conchapelopia* Fittkau
 9. Volsella short with or without basolateral digitiform appendage. Gonocoxite almost cylindrical. Apex of femora and/or base of tibiae with or without brown ring 10
 - Volsella elongate with basolateral digitiform appendage. Gonocoxite cylindrical or with anterior concavity. Femora and tibiae without bands or rings 12
 10. Femora with apical brown ring; tarsomere 3 of mid leg with apical brush of setae. Posterior border of tergite IX concave *Rheopelopia* Fittkau
 - Femora with or without apical ring; tarsomere 3 of mid leg without apical brush of setae. Posterior border of tergite IX straight or slightly convex 11
 11. Median volsella elongate; phallapodeme simple ***Metapelopia* n. gen.**
 - Median volsella broad; phallapodeme forked *Thienemannimyia* Fittkau
 12. Tibial comb present on hind legs. Volsella reaching almost $\frac{3}{4}$ long as gonocoxite, with short filaments and short digitiform basolateral appendage *Meropelopia* Roback
 - Tibial comb absent on hind legs. Volsella reaching $\frac{1}{2}$ long as gonocoxite, setose and with long, basolateral digitiform appendage *Arctopelopia* Fittkau
- Key to pupae of genera in the Thienemannimyia group*
1. Abdominal segments with a sparse shagreen of small spinules *Xenopelopia* Fittkau
 - Abdominal segments with a dense shagreen of longish, upright, multi-branched or bifid 2
 2. Segment VII without LS setae. Horn sac indistinct. Aeropyle absent. Anal lobe distally constricted and outwardly directed *Rheopelopia* Fittkau
 - Segment VII with 2–5 LS setae. Horn sac distinct or if reduced, then plastron plate or aeropyle clearly visible. Anal lobe symmetrically tapering, not curved outwards 3
 3. Thoracic horn without plastron plate. Horn sac well developed or reduced 4
 - Thoracic horn with plastron plate. Horn sac well developed 7
 4. Abdominal segments II–VI with six LS setae. Horn sac much reduced, simple or distally expanded, occasionally with an indistinct aeropyle *Thienemannimyia* Fittkau
 - Abdominal segments II–VI with only two LS setae. Horn sac well developed or somewhat reduced. Aeropyle present or absent 5
 5. Abdominal segment VII with two LS setae *Lobomyia* Niitsuma
 - Abdominal segment VII with 4–5 LS setae 6
 6. Thoracic horn tubular, rounded apically. Horn sac a much wrinkled tube. Aeropyle not distinct. Corona not distinct *Arctopelopia* Fittkau

- Thoracic horn club-shaped, flattened. Horn sac distally expanded, ending in a short neck connected to a distinct aeropyle. Corona distinct *Hayesomyia* Murray et Fittkau
- 7. Plastron plate exceptionally large, as wide as the maximum horn width. Thoracic comb present but weakly developed 8
- Plastron plate not exceptionally large, its maximum diameter about ½ maximum horn width. Thoracic comb present or absent 10
- 8. Tergite I with indistinct scar. Thoracic comb present. Abdominal segment VIII with three normal and two reduced LS setae *Amnihayesomyia* Niitsuma
- Tergite I with distinct scar. Thoracic comb present but weakly developed. Abdominal segment VIII with five normal LS setae 9
- 9. Thoracic horn with large apical lobes in the respiratory atrium *Coffmania* Hazra et Chaudhuri
- Thoracic horn without apical lobes in the respiratory atrium, if present, very reduced *Conchapelopia* Fittkau
- 10. Corona absent. Thoracic comb absent. Frontal field of thorax rugose *Meropelopia* Roback
- Corona present. Thoracic comb present or absent. Thorax not rugose 11
- 11. Thoracic comb present. Thoracic horn with scattered spines *Telopelopia* Roback
- Thoracic comb absent. Thoracic horn densely spinose 12
- 12. Horn sac well developed, completely filling respiratory atrium ***Metapelopia* n. gen.**
- Horn sac tubular and slightly sinuate, expanded distally *Helopelopia* Roback
- Length of antennal segment 1 divided by mandible length less than 1.90. Distance between ventrolateral setae 2 and 3 of mandible smaller than ½ distance between seta 2 and sensillum minusculum 8
- 6. Mandible broad, with straight basal tooth *Meropelopia* Roback
- Mandible strongly narrowed in apical ½, with depressed basal tooth 7
- 7. Ventral cephalic setae S9, S10 and SSm forming a more or less straight line diagonal to longitudinal axis of head capsule ***Metapelopia* n. gen.**
- Ventral cephalic setae S9, S10 and SSm forming an 80°–90° angle *Amnihayesomyia* Niitsuma
- 8. AR > 5.0. Second antennal segment length about 40 µm. Sclerotized base of antennal blade about as long as wide *Thienemannimyia* Fittkau
- AR < 5.0. Second antennal segment length about 50 µm. Sclerotized base of antennal blade about twice as long as wide *Hayesomyia* Murray et Fittkau
- 9. Basal tooth and accessory tooth of mandible not distinct 10
- Basal tooth and accessory tooth distinct 11
- 10. Subbasal seta of posterior parapod unevenly bifid *Rheopelopia* Fittkau
- Subbasal seta of posterior parapod simple *Coffmania* Hazra et Chaudhuri
- 11. Basal tooth of mandible small. Pseudoradula relatively broad, granulation consisting of about eight rows. *Conchapelopia* Fittkau
- Basal tooth of mandible large. Pseudoradula relatively narrow, granulation consisting of about 12 rows 12
- 12. Ligula with median tooth slender (two times as long as wide). Middle segment of b-sensillum short (two times as long as the basal segment) *Lobomyia* Niitsuma
- Ligula with median tooth stout (as long as wide). Middle segment of b-sensillum elongate (five times as long as wide) *Helopelopia* Roback

Key to larvae of genera in the *Thienemannimyia* group

- 1. Middle tooth of the ligula projects distinctly beyond the otherwise straight row of teeth. Pecten hypopharyngis with about ten teeth *Xenopelopia* Fittkau
- Middle tooth of the ligula smaller than lateral teeth. Pecten hypopharyngis with more than 15 teeth 2
- 2. Maxillary palp with b-sensillum two segmented 3
- Maxillary palp with b-sensillum three segmented 9
- 3. Pecten hypopharyngis with about 25 teeth. Middle section of pseudoradula somewhat broadened *Arctopelopia* Fittkau
- Pecten hypopharyngis with 15–22 teeth. Pseudoradula a uniformly broad band 4
- 4. Mandible with inner tooth shelf-like, distinctly projecting *Telopelopia* Roback
- Mandible with inner tooth barely indicated 5
- 5. Length of antennal segment 1 divided by mandible length greater than 1.75. Distance between ventrolateral setae 2 and 3 of mandible ½ as great as that between seta 2 and sensillum minusculum 6

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